



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

His correspondents described the scenery of the White Nile as extremely beautiful, resembling in many respects Virginia Water, being finely wooded down to the water's edge, with many islands, distant mountains and highlands, water-lilies in the river, and all sorts of attractions for the traveller. He had not heard from these ladies anything of the dangers that had been mentioned in other accounts. In every letter he received they say, "We are perfectly safe; we place implicit reliance in the Government, and the only drawback is the continuance of the horrid slave-trade." The slave-trade was going on there, in spite of all that the Viceroy can do or the laws can say against it, from the causes that had been mentioned. He could only hope that public opinion would be brought to bear upon the Egyptian Government, and thus help to put a stop to this traffic.

The President adjourned the sitting to the 8th of December.

Third Meeting, Monday, December 8th, 1862.

SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

PRESENTATION.—*Walter Cope, Esq., was presented upon his Election.*

ELECTIONS.—*Captain Robert B. Baker; Captain Sir John Swinburne, BART., R.N.; Rev. Julian Edmund Woods; John Bramley-Moore, M.P.; Robert Holland; Horatio N. Lay; Edward Burnet Tylor; and M. W. Mills Whitehouse, Esqrs., were elected Fellows.*

ACCESSIONS.—Among the donations to the Library and Map-rooms since received were—Baldwin's 'African Hunting;' Du Chaillu's 'Voyages et Aventures dans l'Afrique Equatoriale;' Wallich's 'North Atlantic Sea-Bed;' Report of the U.S. Colorado Exploring Expedition; Maps of the 'Novara's' Voyage round the World; Maps of the entrance to Chicago; Map of Japan, showing the route of Sir R. Alcock, from Nagasaki to Jeddo; Russian Map, from Pekin to Kiakhta; Johnston's Map of Australia, Eastern sheet; Stanford's Library Map of Asia, &c. &c.

EXHIBITIONS.—Several geological specimens from the Gold-diggings to the East of Kiakhta, as well as a Mongol rifle, obtained by Mr. Grant, and Relief Model of the island of St. Paul's, taken by the Austrian frigate 'Novara,' and presented by the Archduke Ferdinand Max, of Austria, were exhibited

The Papers read were—

1. *Narrative of a Journey from Tientsin to Mukden, in Manchuria.* By A. MICHIE, Esq.

THE author followed the coast and reached the Great Wall of China in six days from Tientsin. Here the mountains of the interior approach the shore; and the road to Manchuria, following the narrow plain between them, issues through the Wall at a well-guarded

gate, by the military station of Shan-hai-kwan. At this place the author was brought for the first time in contact with the Mandarins, who gave him willing assistance after his passport had been examined, though they were at first disconcerted at his arrival, and in doubt how to receive him. The road on entering Manchuria continues to follow the coast, and is barren and devoid of interest. After a distance of two days' journey, it reaches a vast mud-plain, barely elevated above the sea-level, and periodically flooded to a distance of 50 miles from the coast. Its surface is smooth, and caked, and whitened with efflorescence, and nothing but sea-birds live upon it. It resembles the low land at the mouth of the Peiho, on a largely extended scale. The author concludes from the existence of these flats, and also from the occurrence of numerous dry channels, that the whole of the Gulf of Pechili and the adjacent coast has been elevated within a very recent period. The appearance of the country improves considerably in the neighbourhood of the Liauhö, where there is abundance of cultivation. The author visited Ying-tse, the newly-established port at the mouth of that river, and found a few foreign residents engaged in a limited trade. Here he left his baggage-waggon, and, transferring his effects to the back of a pony, travelled toward Mukden, which he reached in four days. The city appeared to him unlike anything he had seen in China, owing to the solidity of its architecture, the neatness and cleanliness of its streets, and the thriving appearance of its inhabitants. He compares it to Edinburgh, in the same sense that he compares Tientsin with Glasgow, and either Suchow, Hanchow, or Canton with London.

The inhabitants of Manchuria have an independent bearing that contrasts favourably with the enervated races of central China. They always travel armed, for robberies are said to be numerous, and the Government is weak. In appearance they seem to be Chinese rather than Manchus, for the natives have either been driven into the remote pasture-lands of Manchuria, or become absorbed by the Chinese immigrants. The few that are left are Chinese in language, manners, and customs, though there is little cordiality between the two races.

The material wealth of the country lies chiefly in its crops of pulse, but trade of all kinds is restricted by the cost of transport. Its climate is pre-eminently dry: it is extremely hot in summer and cold in winter, and the air is always pure and bracing.

The author met with no obstruction from the authorities, and was only occasionally inconvenienced by the curiosity of the mobs.
